

M I N U T E S

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

August 12 and 13, 1976

Room 514 - Statehouse

Members Present

Representative John H. Vogel, Chairman
Representative Clifford Campbell
Representative Rex Crowell
Representative Ambrose Dempsey
Representative Walter Graber
Representative Lee Hamm

Members Absent

Senator Don Christy, Vice-Chairman

Staff Present

Donald L. Jacka, Jr., Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
John Rowe, Legislative Research Department

August 12, 1976

Conferees and Guests Present

Mr. Larry Abeldt, Kansas Grain Sorghum Producers' Association
Mr. Milo Schroeder, Kansas Soybean Association
Mr. Earl Foote, Kansas Corn Growers' Association
Mr. John Blythe, Kansas Farm Bureau
Mr. John Meetz, Kansas Livestock Association
Mr. John Dukelow, Kansas Wheat Commission
Mr. Hal Webber, Kansas Wheat Commission
Mr. Darrell McNeil, Department of Administration
Dr. Hyde S. Jacobs, Kansas State University
Mr. Robert Rorthanke, Kansas Soybean Association
Mr. Anthony H. Ballmom, Kansas Soybean Association
Mr. John Buttron, Far-Mar-Co
Mr. Charles E. Hamon, Kansas Soybean Association
Mr. Joe Detrixhe, Kansas Association of Wheat Growers
Mr. Pat Boyer, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Bill Duitsman, Secretary, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Ken Boughton, Director of Marketing, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Richard Koerth, Division of Budget
Mr. LeRoy Bower, National Farmer's Organization, Kansas

Morning Session

Chairman Vogel convened the meeting and stated that the first order of business would be conferee input on Proposal No. 3. He explained that this Proposal concerns the establishment of a coordinated method of grain commodity research and promotion. The Chairman noted that an initial draft of legislation relative to Proposal No. 3 had been reviewed at a previous meeting and that the Committee had suggested several amendments. It was further explained that the amendments had been incorporated within a second draft which was sent to the conferees who are to give testimony relative to Proposal No. 3.

Following his brief opening remarks the Chairman asked the first conferee, Mr. Larry Abeltd representing the Kansas Sorghum Producers' Association, to comment on the proposed draft. The main objection which Mr. Abeltd voiced regarding the proposed draft concerned the draft's reference to his organization. He requested that the proposed "milo commission" be renamed the "Grain Sorghum Commission". Mr. Abeltd also expressed preference to the substitution, throughout the draft, of an applicable word in lieu of the word "tax" -- as it relates to the levy assessed to the grower of a grain commodity at the time of that commodity's sale.

At the conclusion of Mr. Abeltd's testimony, a discussion ensued relative to the sole reliance, as set forth by the proposed draft, on Kansas State University for research conducted on grain commodities. A member of the Committee explained that this would be a limiting factor in the event that KSU did not have the specific information desired and such information was obtainable from another source. It was the consensus of the Committee that the draft should be amended to enable all sources of research to be utilized.

The next conferee to be introduced by the Chairman was Mr. Milo Schroeder of the Kansas Soybean Association. Mr. Schroeder presented the Committee with his major points of concern in written form. This testimony is appended as Attachment I. Mr. Schroeder stated that the major concern of his organization was the lack of a delineation of the grain commissions' powers. He suggested that the inclusion of a definition of "commission," setting forth its powers and duties, would alleviate his organization's reservations.

Mr. Earl Foote, a representative of the Kansas Corn Growers' Association, was the next conferee to testify on Proposal No. 3. Mr. Foote noted that his organization was in favor of the concept of the proposed draft. He continued by discussing the need for more research funding at Kansas State University.

Since his organization would not formulate their resolutions until December, the next conferee, Mr. Joe Detrixhe of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers, stated that he would present a few personal observations. Mr. Detrixhe noted that he felt the proposed draft was a sensible approach to the coordination of grain research and promotion and would be beneficial. In his brief discussion, Mr. Detrixhe stated that, as drafted, the selection processes for the three newly created commissions were adequate and that the present Wheat Commission districts were established on a production basis and worked very satisfactorily.

At the conclusion of Mr. Detrixhe's remarks, Chairman Vogel introduced the next conferee. Mr. John Blythe, of the Kansas Farm Bureau, spoke briefly to the Committee concerning a specific item in the proposed draft. Mr. Blythe noted that his organization has always been in favor of the check-off system but that he had no recent Farm Bureau Resolution in evidence of that support. He continued that he did have a resolution which concerned a portion of the proposed draft. That resolution stated the Farm Bureau's opposition to K.S.A. 75-3170 -- the 20 percent fee fund contribution to the State General Fund. Mr. Blythe noted that some agencies do not receive enough benefit for the 20 percent contribution from the funds they operate.

Chairman Vogel asked a representative of the Kansas Livestock Association if his organization wished to be heard. Mr. John Meetz addressed the Committee very briefly, noting that he did not believe that the proposed draft would have any effect on the Kansas Livestock Association.

Following the testimony provided by the conferees, the Committee went through the bill to make the changes which were offered by those testifying. In addition to the suggestions made by the conferees, it was the Committee's decision that the Vice-President for Agriculture of Kansas State University, instead of the Dean of the School of Agriculture at Kansas State University, should be an ex-officio member on the Wheat Commission.

After the Committee's discussion and acceptance of the amendments to the proposed draft, Chairman Vogel explained that testimony would be received from the Wheat Commission following the noon recess. The Chairman then recessed the Committee, to reconvene at 1:00 p.m.

Afternoon Session

Chairman Vogel called the Committee to order and asked Mr. John Dukelow of the Kansas Wheat Commission to present his organization's testimony. Mr. Dukelow explained that Mr. Myron Krenzin, the Administrator of the Wheat Commission, was unable to attend the meeting but that Mr. Krenzin's prepared remarks would be presented.

Mr. Krenzin's statement, as presented by Mr. Dukelow, highlighted various points with which the Wheat Commission disagreed and enumerated certain amendments which the Commission felt should be implemented in the proposed draft. The primary thrust of the Wheat Commission's opposition to the proposed draft centered on the relationship between each of the four commissions and their relationship to the commodities council. Although it was noted that the Wheat Commission would be happy to carry its share of the cost of implementing a program as set forth by Proposal No. 3, the Commission stated that it wants to retain its identity.

At the conclusion of the presentation of Mr. Krenzin's testimony, Mr. Dukelow continued with various personal observations. Mr. Dukelow reiterated the difficulty which Mr. Krenzin had noted relative to the duties of the four commissions and the commodities council. Mr. Dukelow stated that too much power was taken from the commissions and given to the council. Much discussion followed relative to the relationship between the commissions and the council. The staff noted that it was the intent of the proposed draft to leave the decision-making powers with the four commissions but to combine the implementation of those decisions within the duties of the commodities council. Mr. Hal Webber, of the Wheat Commission, noted that even though cooperation was necessary among the various commissions, he did not want to see power taken from the Wheat Commission.

Following the discussion of the policy-making relationships of the commissions and the council, Chairman Vogel recessed the Committee for a short break.

Upon reconvening, the Chairman noted that it was the wish of the Committee to draft a simple but comprehensive bill to institute a structure to coordinate the research and promotion of the various commodities represented by the four commissions. The Committee then directed the staff to re-draft the bill implementing the various changes which had been mentioned. Specifically, the staff was directed to provide for an administrator for each commission. It was also the desire of the Committee to delineate the powers of each of the commissions -- leaving the decision-making and implementing powers with each of the four commissions. The Committee also directed that the organization of the commodity council be altered. The Committee directed that the council be composed of the administrator and one member from each commission. The staff was directed to mail the revised bill to the Committee members and the conferees prior to the September 16 and 17 meeting.

The Committee's attention was then directed toward Proposal No. 1 -- Meat and Poultry Inspection, Chairman Vogel noted that he had received a number of letters concerning the meat and poultry proposal. He then paraphrased those letters for the Committee. Staff was then instructed to discuss some of the specifics relative to the Talmadge-Aiken program in Kansas. Appended as Attachment II is a detailed discussion of this program. Following the Talmadge-Aiken discussion, the staff presented a second memorandum, this one on the organizational structure of the Division of Meat and Poultry Inspection of the State Board of Agriculture. This memorandum is appended as Attachment III.

Upon the completion of these staff presentations the Chairman adjourned the Committee to reconvene at 9:00 a.m. on the following day.

August 13, 1976

Conferees and Guests Present

Mr. Kenneth M. Wilke, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Pat Boyer, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Bill Duitsman, Secretary, Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. John O. Miller, Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations
Mr. John L. O'Neill, State Sealer, State Board of Agriculture
Mr. John Blythe, Kansas Farm Bureau
Mr. LeRoy Bower, National Farmer's Organization, Kansas
Mr. Richard Koerth, Division of the Budget, Department of Administration
Mr. Joe Detrixhe, Kansas Association of Wheat Growers
Mr. John Meetz, Kansas Livestock Association
Mr. Jim Petre, Director, Division of Meat and Poultry Inspection,
Kansas Board of Agriculture
Mr. Dwight Beckwith, Kansas Meat Processors' Association
Mr. Emmett Schuetz, Kansas Meat Processors' Association
Mr. Duncan Brookes, Thompson Poultry

Morning Session

Chairman Vogel called the Committee to order, reminding them that the morning session would be spent discussing Proposal No. 2 -- Weights and Measures. He explained that this study had been initiated to determine the desirability of maintaining the present program of large capacity scale inspection. Chairman Vogel continued by noting that at the last meeting the staff had been directed to draft legislation which would initiate a form of large capacity scale variable frequency inspection in Kansas. The Chairman then directed the staff to review that draft legislation.

A member of the staff proceeded in a section-by-section explanation of the draft. It was noted that the major provisions of the draft were: the registration and certification of large capacity scales, with a registration fee; the licensing, with a fee, of large capacity scale service agencies and repairmen; and the spot checking, by the State Sealer, of both the accuracy of the large capacity scale and the quality of the work performed by the repairmen.

After the brief overview of the draft a member of the staff presented a discussion of the fiscal impact of such legislation. A copy of the memorandum discussing that impact is appended as Attachment IV. It was concluded by the staff that, as drafted, this legislation would provide sufficient funds to allow the program to be self-sufficient.

Committee discussion of the draft then ensued. A member of the Committee commented that if 20 percent of the fees collected had to go to the State General Fund, the Division would not be able to purchase the new vehicle which is initially needed. The Committee decided to strike the language which provided for the 20 percent fee fund transfer. Discussion concerning the ability of the State Board of Agriculture to regulate the large capacity scales was also undertaken. Mr. O'Neill, the State Sealer, told the Committee that he felt the penalty should be stiffer. He also explained the procedures which he would use in the enforcement of such a law. The procedure for certification was then discussed. It was decided that the scale owner should send proof of certification to the State Board of Agriculture each time the scale is certified. It was also decided that the registration fee be raised to \$250.00.

Following Committee discussion, the Chairman asked if anyone else wished to testify on Proposal No. 2. Mr. John Blythe of the Kansas Farm Bureau asked to speak from a Farm Bureau Resolution pertaining to the Division of Weights and Measures. The Farm Bureau recommended that sufficient funds should be provided the Division of Weights and Measures to enable it to inspect large capacity scales at least annually. Mr. Blythe noted that a higher fee assessed to the large capacity scale operator would provide funds to eliminate unsatisfactory service. In conjunction with the assessment of a greater fee, Mr. Blythe suggested that the fee be on a graduated basis -- relative to the capacity of the scale.

Committee discussion followed Mr. Blythe's comments. A question was asked relative to the accuracy of the scales and the ability of the large capacity scale repairmen to fix the scales. Mr. O'Neill noted that the present private scale repairmen do a very poor job. Mr. O'Neil continued that he felt that a system of variable frequency inspection would upgrade the present work being done by the repairmen.

Mr. John Meetz of the Kansas Livestock Association then presented testimony for his organization. Mr. Meetz noted that the Kansas Livestock Association was still reviewing the proposal and has not yet formulated a position. Mr. Meetz stated that, personally, he felt that the fees should be kept reasonable.

With all testimony received on Proposal No. 2, the Chairman instructed the staff to redraft the bill incorporating the minor changes which had been suggested. He directed staff to have the bill and a draft of the Committee Report prepared for review at the next meeting. Chairman Vogel then recessed the Committee for noon break, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

Afternoon Session

The Chairman called the Committee to order and noted that the afternoon would be spent in discussion of Proposal No. 1 -- Meat and Poultry Inspection. The staff was directed to briefly review the memorandum, relating to Talmadge-Aiken (T/A) plants, which had been presented the previous day. The staff explained that there are six T/A plants operating in the state and the state employs thirteen full-time and two half-time meat inspectors in those plants. It was also explained that approximately \$80,000 could be saved the state by the discontinuation of the T/A program in Kansas. The memorandum reviewed by staff is appended as Attachment II.

Following the staff discussion, Chairman Vogel introduced the first conferee, Mr. Duncan Brookes representing Thompson Poultry -- which is a Talmadge-Aiken plant. Mr. Brookes stated that a letter from Mr. Glenn Coffield, representing his plant's opinions, had been sent to the Committee. Mr. Coffield's letter is appended as Attachment V. Mr. Brookes noted that it would not adversely affect his plant if the T/A program were discontinued and Thompson Poultry were to become a federally inspected plant. Mr. Brookes stated that the federal program cost the taxpayers more to operate than the state program and because of this, he, as a taxpayer, would be opposed to an end to the Talmadge-Aiken plants.

Chairman Vogel called on the next conferee representing Foley Meats of Wichita. The Committee was told that the conferee from Foley Meats had intended to appear but was unable to attend the meeting. In lieu of verbal testimony before the Committee, Mr. Owen Redmond, representing Foley Meats, submitted testimony in written form. That testimony is appended as Attachment VI.

In discussion relative to the abolition of T/A plants in Kansas, it was noted that the Board of Agriculture could maintain the two part-time inspectors but would be unable to absorb the 13 full time inspectors into the state inspection program. It was also explained that these inspectors would not immediately be employed within the federal meat and poultry inspection program.

Mr. Dwight Beckwith of the Kansas Meat Processors' Association was asked how his organization felt about the operation of T/A plants in Kansas. Mr. Beckwith stated that his organization had not yet taken a stand on this issue but that he personally preferred that no federal agency be given any more control in the state.

Discussion followed concerning the maintenance of the present meat and poultry inspection system. The Chairman polled the Committee members relative to their opinions on Proposal No. 1. It was noted that approximately \$80,000 could be saved the state by discontinuing the Talmadge-Aiken program. As a result of a comprehensive discussion of the entire meat and poultry inspection program, it was the consensus of the Committee to recommend the continuation of the state program of meat and poultry inspection without the provision for Talmadge-Aiken plants.

In a review of Committee direction, the staff was instructed to draft reports on the three proposals and to draft legislation, as directed, on Proposals No. 2 and 3. Prior to adjournment, Chairman Vogel asked for approval of the minutes of the previous meeting. By proper motion, second, and Committee vote, the minutes of the July meeting were approved. The Chairman reminded the Committee of the next meeting on September 16 and 17, 1976 and then adjourned the meeting.

Approved by Committee on:

Prepared by Donald L. Jacka, Jr.

Sept 17, 1976

Date

SUGGESTED CHANGES

New Sec. 2. (a) There are hereby created three (3) separate and distinct commissions which shall be known as the ¹Kansas corn commission, the ²Kansas milo commission and the ³Kansas soybean commission. Each of said commissions shall consist of nine (9) members to be appointed by the governor in the manner prescribed by this section. One member shall be appointed to each said commission from each district as denoted by subsection (b). Such appointment shall be made from three (3) nominations submitted for each position as a result of the annual meeting of the members of the state corn, milo and soybean associations. For each commission the members shall serve for a term of four (4) years, except that the members first appointed from districts I, II and III shall serve for four (4) years, the members first appointed from districts IV, V and VI shall serve for three (3) years and the members first appointed from districts VII, VIII and IX shall serve for two (2) years. Vacancies which may occur shall be filled for unexpired terms in the same manner. The secretary of the state board of agriculture or his or her designee and the Vice President for Agriculture, Kansas State University or his or her designee shall be an ex officio member, without the right to vote, of each said commission.

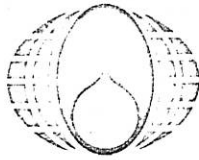
New Sec. 5. (a) There is hereby created the Kansas grain commodity council which shall be composed of nine (9) members. The membership shall include two (2) persons elected from the membership of each commission created by section 2, two (2) persons elected from the membership of the Kansas wheat commission and the secretary of the state board of agriculture or his or her designee and the Vice President for Agriculture, Kansas State University or his or her designee. The elected members of the council shall serve for the same term for which each such member was appointed to his or her respective commission.

Council for grain administration and marketing of the state of Kansas

New Sec. 6. (2) to conduct campaigns of development, education, res and publicity for the Kansas grain commissions and commodities represented by it;

New Sec. 6. (8) to cooperate with any local, state or national organization or agency, whether voluntary or created by the law of any state or by federal law, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the council, and to enter into contracts with such agencies or organizations for carrying on campaigns of development, education, research or publicity;

New Sec. 6. (10) to be advisory to and cooperate and work with the Kansas state university extension-service regarding research, and development, and education connected with the grain commodities represented by the council.



SOYA—Serves The World

TO: KSA Board Members and other interested parties
FROM: Tony Ballmann
DATE: August 4, 1975
SUBJECT: Proposed Kansas Commodity Checkoff Legislation

I have read the Kansas Commodity Checkoff Proposal several times and I have the following observations and comments.

1. There is no definition of the word "Commission" as used in this proposal
2. The districts as proposed (Ks Crop Reporting Districts) are way out of proportion for soybeans. District 1 has a 3 year average production of only 600 acres while District 9 has over 410,000 acres - each with equal representation. There are a number of growers in eastern Kansas who produce more beans than District 1 and I can think of one grower who produces more beans than Districts 1 and 2 combined. Following is a breakdown of production by districts for the three commodities. Wheat maintains their original districts. (Maps attached)

THREE YEAR AVERAGE PRODUCTION BY ACRES (1973-75)

	<u>CORN</u>	<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>SOYBEANS</u>
District 1 (NW)	165,000	119,000	600
District 2 (WC)	167,000	134,000	1,000
District 3 (SW)	472,000	523,000	4,000
District 4 (NC)	121,000	663,000	19,600
District 5 (C)	40,000	511,000	12,900
District 6 (SC)	65,000	429,000	27,300
District 7 (NE)	344,000	447,000	180,200
District 8 (EC)	199,000	363,000	390,400
District 9 (SE)	65,000	394,000	410,200

I propose that KSA request that they maintain their own districts or that they use the districts outlined in an earlier proposal by the association which combined the above districts of 1 & 4, 2 & 5 and 3 & 6. Another proposal could be to combine the first three districts above with one commissioner and allow districts 7, 8 & 9 to have two commissioners each. I realize that it will confuse the present proposal

MEMORANDUM

August 12, 1976

TO: Special Committee on Agriculture and Livestock
 FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
 RE: Discontinuance of the Talmadge-Aiken Program

Background of the Talmadge-Aiken Amendment

The amendment to the Wholesome Meat Act, sponsored by Senators Talmadge and Aiken, gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate with the states in administration of regulatory laws. Such cooperation was anticipated in those cases where the states would be in a better position than the federal government to administer regulations. Under this amendment, Kansas-based plants which plan to sell in interstate commerce and apply for federal inspection, would be inspected by state employees licensed by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. Plants under the Talmadge-Aiken amendment must meet all federal regulations for the processing of meat and poultry; they use federal labels and are permitted to sell their products in interstate or foreign commerce. A primary advantage of this arrangement noted by plant operators is that program administration is based in Topeka rather than in Washington D.C., thus facilitating communication between plant operators and the regulatory agency.

Fiscal Impact

Currently there are six facilities in the State of Kansas operating under this amendment. These plants are inspected by 13 full-time and two half-time state meat inspectors. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's policy is to fund 50 percent of the cost of inspecting Talmadge-Aiken plants. The FY 1977 projected cost for the program is \$183,547 with \$91,750 from the State General Fund. Should the state discontinue its participation in the Talmadge-Aiken program, 13 of the 14 F.T.E. positions may be dropped. The net savings to the state, based on FY 1977 budget projections, would be \$80,900 or 10.2 percent of the State General Fund's total support of the Division's operation.

- 2 -

Local Impact

Staff review indicates that, in general, the plants now operating under the Talmadge-Aiken Amendment would suffer no major difficulty in shifting to full federal inspection.

There is a question concerning the operation of the Champion Processing Plant in Goodland, Kansas. Under federal administration the federal agency determines the frequency of inspection. The Goodland plant now slaughters three days a week and must have an inspector present while slaughtering. Should the federal inspector be unable to be in the plant on these slaughter days it may be difficult for the plant to meet its production demands. It is unknown at this time whether or not a hardship would be created for the plant.

MEMORANDUM

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

August 12, 1976

TO: Special Committee on Agriculture and Livestock

FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department

RE: Organization of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Division
Of the State Board of Agriculture

Duties:Time Involved

Administration

40%

Assist in the implementation of the program. Respond to the needs of the industry and assist the consumer with related problems. Assist in the formulation of rules and regulations for the implementation of the program. Provide liaison service between state and federal agencies. Prepare reports and documents as required. Oversee state and federal budgets. Public relations with staff, industry, public and state and federal officials. Evaluate program. E.E.O. liaison to central office.

Personnel/Supervision

40%

Coordination of work schedules. Staff supervision of: inspectors, supervisors, vets, laboratory personnel, training officer, and office staff. Personnel evaluation. Oversee staff training programs.

Technical

20%

Manage review of labels to determine compliance. Oversee collection of evidence of violations of laws and regulations. Participate in determining violations and conducting of hearings. Review plans and blueprints of proposed facilities for compliance with sanitation requirements. Monitor emergencies, dispositions and sanitation reports statewide. Follow-up of state and federal reviews. Assist with administration, review and follow-up of state and federal regulations.

The Meat and Poultry Inspection Division employs approximately 109 people in the performance of its functions. The Division is administered by a Director who is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Director. Within the Division, the administrative clerical functions are performed by a clerical staff of six. To perform the necessary laboratory analysis for the Meat and Poultry Inspection Division, a Chemist II and two Agricultural Laboratory Technicians are employed. A Training Officer is employed by the Division to conduct ongoing programs of education and retraining. The duties of the Training Officer centers on the training of the meat inspectors.

To facilitate the implementation of the actual meat and poultry inspection activities, the state has been divided into four separate inspection areas -- the South Central Area, the Southeastern Area, the Northeast Area, and the Western Area. Each of these areas is supervised by an Area Supervisor which is classified as a Veterinarian II. A fifth Area Supervisor -- a Veterinarian I -- is responsible for supervision of the Talmadge/Aiken plants in Kansas. Within each of these areas of inspection the Supervisor is assisted by two Meat Inspector II's. The functions of the Meat Inspector II are basically supervisory in nature. The Meat Inspector II assists and supervises the activities of the Meat Inspector I within the packing and slaughtering facilities. The Meat Inspector I performs the actual packing and slaughtering facility inspections.

Appendices I through VI provide detailed illumination of the actual duties and time justifications of the various positions previously discussed. The information contained within these appendices was provided by the Meat and Poultry Inspection Division of the State Board of Agriculture.

A graphic representation of the organization of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Division has been attached as Appendix VII. This organization can be compared easily to the organization charts of various other states which are attached as Appendix VIII. To facilitate an analysis of the number of personnel employed by various states for meat and poultry inspection, a table of comparison has been attached as Appendix IX. This table and the organization charts enable a clear comparison of the Kansas Meat and Poultry Inspection Division to similar agencies of other states.

CHEMIST II

TRAINING OFFICER

<u>Duties:</u>	<u>Time Involved</u>	<u>Duties:</u>	<u>Time Involved</u>
<p>Chemical Analysis Performs the analysis for these determinations in meat products: sodium chloride (salt), soy flour, soy protein concentrate, isolated soy protein, cereal, nonfat dry milk (the last five are binders and extenders), phosphate, sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, sodium ascorbate (the last four are curing agents), sodium sulfite (not allowed in meat products), added water, added substance, trimmable fat, and maximum internal temperature (to determine to what temperature a meat product has been heated in curing and/or smoking). In curing mixes, the chemist performs sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, sodium ascorbate, and phosphate determinations and in seasoning mixtures, extraneous material.</p>	65%	<p>Training New and Regular Employees Planning, conducting, developing and improving training programs for all lay inspectors -- regular as well as new employees. Reviewing federal training manuals and adopting them to the state program for both slaughter and processing. Thirty percent of the teaching time is directed toward new employees and fifty percent to improving the work of regular employees.</p>	80%
<p>Calculation and Reporting of Results Calculates the results of each of the analyses and determines if the results fulfill meat inspection regulations. If the results show the sample is out of compliance, the tests are re-run in duplicate for check. Reports the final results on the sample report sheet and sees that the individual copies are sent to the proper personnel.</p>	15%	<p>Preparing Tests and Training Material Preparation of tests and training material to be used in the classroom and the field.</p>	10%
<p>Preparation and Standardization of Chemical Solutions Responsible for preparation and standardization of chemical solutions used in analysis and necessary maintenance of equipment and supplies. Results are classified and maintained for laboratory file and reported to the meat inspection office. Participates in the flow of information to and from division office personnel (regulations and policy changes, form revision, etc.), Federal laboratory supervisors (information update and clarification), and state meat inspectors (special product handling, ingredient statement requirements, immediate results on retained samples).</p>	7%	<p>Label Reviews Assure that product name follows standards of identity. Assure that ingredients listed match the formulation. Assure that allowed additives are in compliance. Calculate maximum of restricted ingredients allowed. Assure label is complete. Assure that the letter of authorization to print accompanies each label submitted.</p>	5%
<p>Supervisory Responsibilities, Review and Updating Knowledge, and Professional Communications Two agricultural laboratory technicians were trained and are supervised by the chemist. They perform part or all of these analyses: total protein, moisture, and total fat in meat products and meat branding ink dye determination.</p>	7%	<p>Sanitation Report Review Check completeness of sanitation report. Check water report. Notify supervisors of problems in reports.</p>	3%
<p>Classification of Results</p>	6%	<p>Laboratory Follow-up Report all violations found in the laboratory back to the Meat Inspector II involved. Record all spoiled or damaged samples.</p>	2%

AREA SUPERVISOR -- VETERINARIAN II

One Area Supervisor for each of four meat and poultry inspection areas -- South Central, Southeast, Northeast, and Western

Qualifications

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree and, in addition, federal or state training in meat and poultry inspection.

<u>Duties:</u>	<u>Time Involved</u>
Supervision of two Meat Inspector II's. Confer, assist and observe their work in the plants.	15%
Supervision of Meat Inspector I's. Explain and advise on meat inspection procedures and assist with problems in the plant.	10%
Complete a survey on plants in the area once a year Check all items listed in Review Standards For Slaughtering and Processing Establishments. Complete a writeup on each survey and advise the plant operator on correction of the deficiencies.	15%
Check each plant monthly or as needed. Advise operator on inspection problems and assist him with improvement plans. Check to see that survey deficiencies are being corrected. Advise new plants on requirements for inspection and check their progress.	20%
Supervision of contract veterinarians. Confer and advise on problems of making final disposition of animals or carcasses.	4%
Keep records of plants' activities. Maintain a file of plants' inspection records.	1%
Keep records on inspectors. Maintain a file on inspectors' performance.	1%
Accompany federal supervisors in reviewing state plants.	4%

Duties (Cont'd)Time Inv

Travel	25%
Devote time to study regularly. Review existing meat inspection regulations and information. Study new literature on meat inspection and meat processing procedures.	5%
Provide a home office.	

MEAT INSPECTOR II

Duties:

Time Involved

Supervision

Plant Inspection and Surveys (30%) -- Inspection of custom and inspected slaughter houses, meat and poultry packing and processing plant, carcasses and meat products to insure plant and equipment sanitation. Affirm compliance with laws and regulations relating to labeling, cure records, formulas, and plant processing procedures. Insure plants maintain proper files. Evaluate, supervise, reprimand or encourage lay inspectors as required. Determine the completeness of inspections made by Meat Inspector I's. Assist, advise or inspect subordinates concerning problems, new procedures or new regulations.

70%

Personnel Assignments (25%) -- Make assignments based on personnel available, establishment of needs and inspector performance. Evaluate assignments, inspectors reports, and make periodic on-the-job reviews of inspector's work.

Training (15%) -- Assist new inspectors or old inspectors on new assignments. Advise inspectors of regulation and policy changes. Instruct inspectors in areas that they require additional information and training. Occasionally participate in the inspection of inspector's ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered.

Compliance

Check on complaints from the public. Follow-up on detained products. Collect samples for analysis and legal evidence of violation of laws and regulations.

15%

Office

Review inspector's reports for completeness and accuracy. Check schedules, time usage, and mileage and note necessary changes. Review regulations, letters of instruction, supervisor's meeting minutes and procedures. Submit necessary reports. Maintain files, workbooks, review material and other technical information as needed in the area.

12%

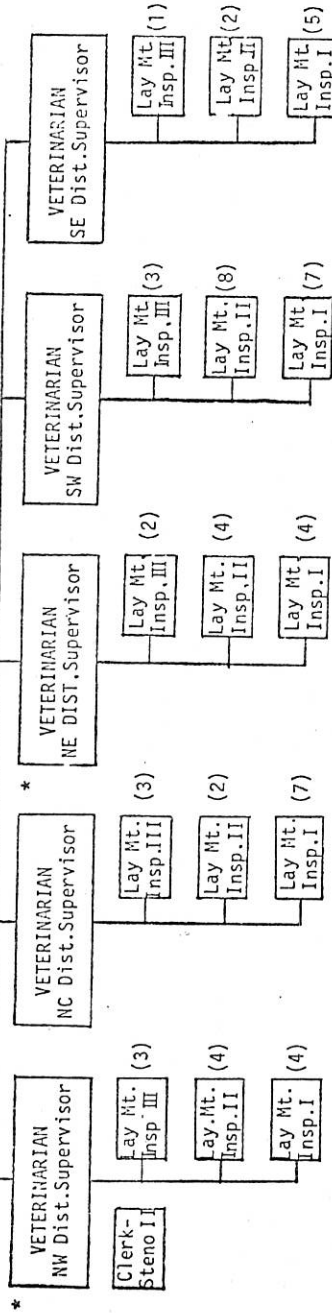
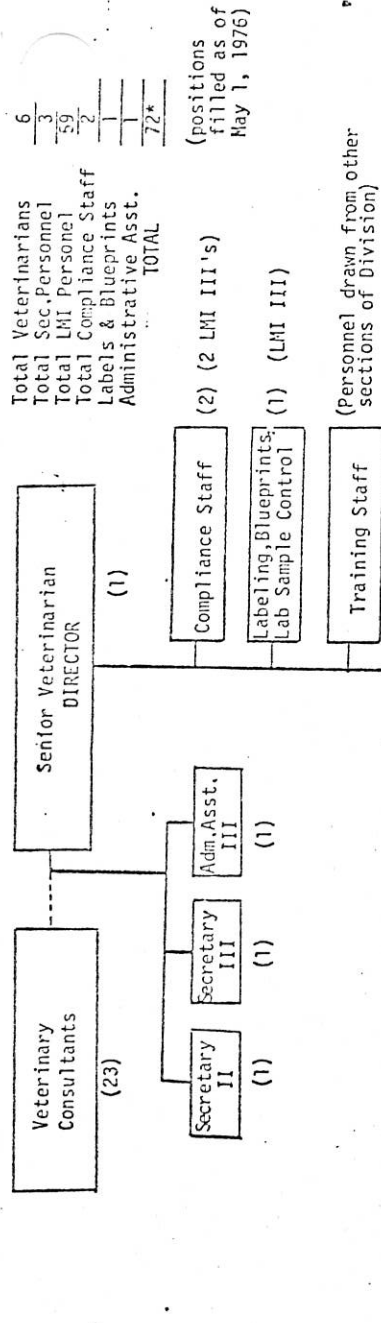
Inspector Relief/Emergencies

Fill in for inspectors during sickness, annual leave or emergencies when scheduling or staffing requires. Be on call 24 hours a day for emergencies.

3%

STATE OF KANSAS DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF THE BUDGET 046	AGENCY NAME KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE	FORY DA - 400	ANNUAL BUDGET	USE FOR:	1. ORGANIZATION CHART	2. PROGRAM INFORMATION	3. DETAILED JUSTIFICATION OF REVENUE ESTIMATES	4. DETAILED JUSTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES
FUNCTION NO. 5	FUNCTION NAME AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION	AGRICULTURE	EXPLANATION AND JUSTIFICATION	ACTIVITY NO. 1	ACTIVITY NAME MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION	MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION DIVISION		
				<p>DIRECTOR (1)</p> <p>SECRETARY I (1)</p> <p>ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (1)</p> <p>CLERK STENOGRAPHER II (1)</p>				
				<p>INSPECTION OPERATIONS</p> <p>LABORATORY</p> <p>CHEMIST II (1)</p> <p>AGRICULTURE LAB TECH (2)</p>				
				<p>TRAINING</p> <p>TRAINING OFFICER (1)</p>				
				<p>ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>ACCOUNT CLERK III (1)</p> <p>CLERK STENOGRAPHER II (1)</p> <p>ACCOUNT CLERK II (1)</p> <p>CLERK II (1)</p>				
				<p>SOUTH CENTRAL AREA</p> <p>AREA SUPERVISOR-VET II (1)</p> <p>SCHEIDE (1)</p> <p>ASST SUPERV-MI II (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (11)</p>				
				<p>SOUTHEAST AREA</p> <p>AREA SUPERVISOR-VET II (1)</p> <p>HANSON (1)</p> <p>ASST SUPERV-MI II (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (6)</p>				
				<p>NORTHEAST AREA</p> <p>AREA SUPERVISOR-VET II (1)</p> <p>HARGROVE (1)</p> <p>ASST SUPERV-MI II (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (9)</p> <p>MEAT I (6)</p>				
				<p>WESTERN AREA</p> <p>AREA SUPERVISOR-VET II (1)</p> <p>MOHRON (1)</p> <p>ELCHMAN (1)</p> <p>ASST SUPERV-MI II (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (12)</p> <p>MEAT I (10)</p>				
				<p>TOLA</p> <p>VET I (1)</p> <p>T/A POULTRY (1)</p> <p>MEAT II (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (1)</p> <p>MEAT I (4)</p>				

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - MEAT INSPECTION DIVISION, ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

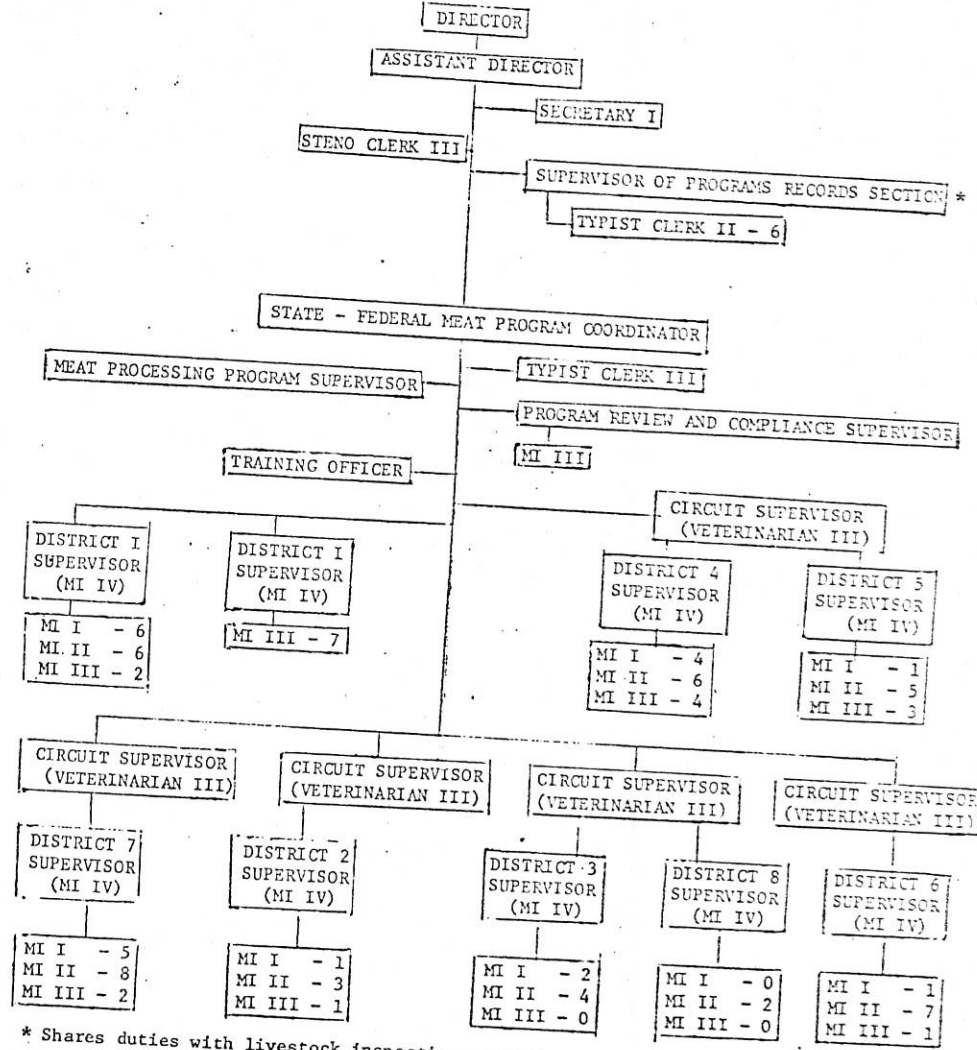


*NW District Office Located In Ft. Smith, Arkansas

*NE District Office Located In Jonesboro, Arkansas

98 Inspected Plants
67 Custom Plants
165 total Plants

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



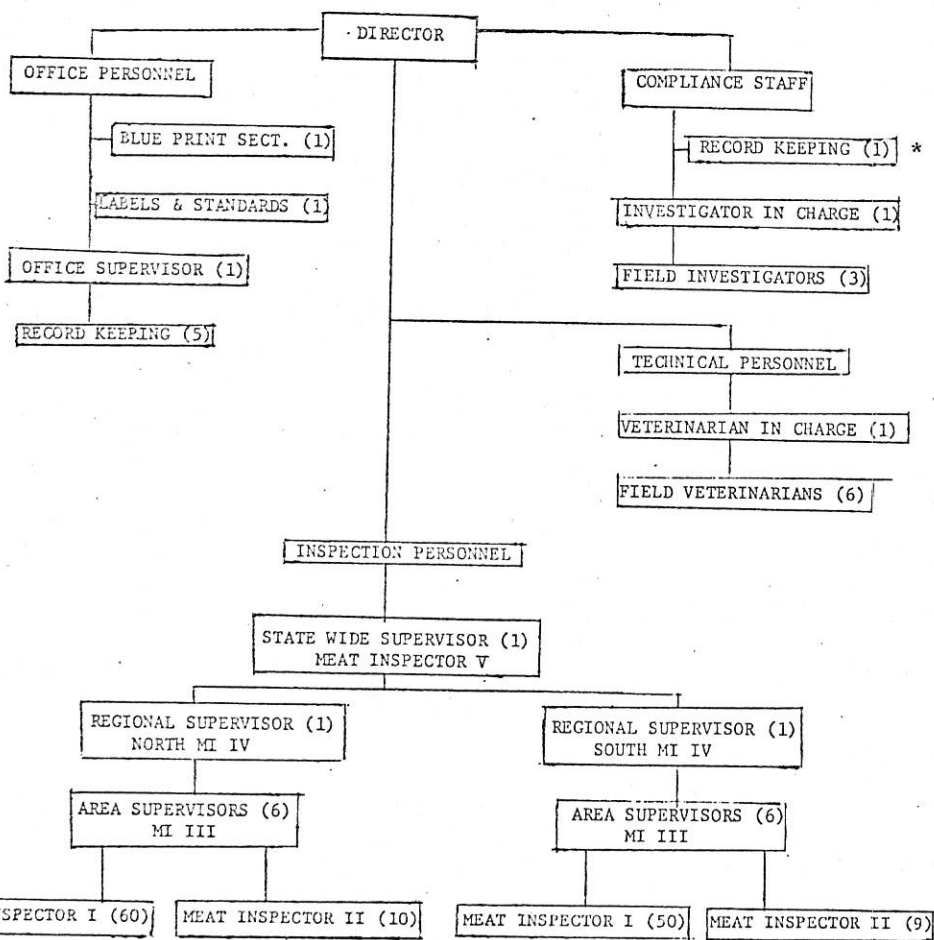
* Shares duties with livestock inspection service.

20 - MI I Inspectors
41 - MI II Inspectors
21 - MI III Inspectors
82 Total Inspectors

6 Circuit Supervisors Vet III
9 District Supervisors MI IV

135 Inspected Plants
159 Exempt Plants
294 Total

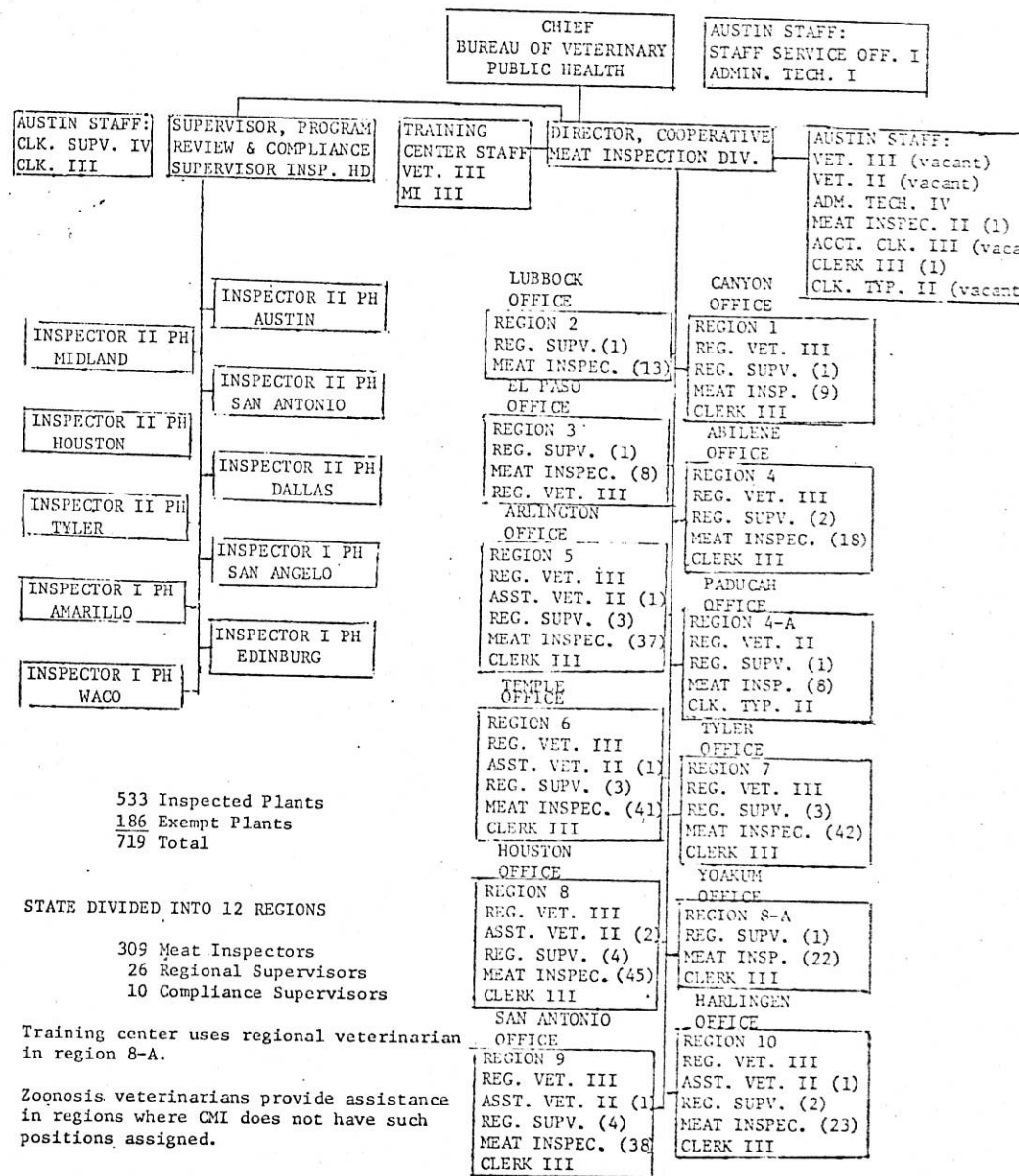
LOUISIANA



* SUPERVISED BY OFFICE SUPERVISOR
 MI I 110
 MI II 19
 129 TOTAL INSPECTORS

1 STATE WIDE SUPV. MI V
 2 REGIONAL SUPV. MI IV
 12 AREA SUPV. MI III
 202 INSPECTED PLANTS
 72 CUSTOM
 274

TEXAS



533 Inspected Plants
 186 Exempt Plants
 719 Total

STATE DIVIDED INTO 12 REGIONS

309 Meat Inspectors
 26 Regional Supervisors
 10 Compliance Supervisors

Training center uses regional veterinarian
 in region 8-A.

Zoonosis veterinarians provide assistance
 in regions where CMI does not have such
 positions assigned.

STATE COMPARISONS

KANSAS	ARKANSAS	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	LOUISIANA
1 Director 1 Asst. Director	1 Director	1 Director 1 Asst. Director	1 Director	1 Director
6 Office Staff	5 Office Staff	9 Office Staff	17 Office Staff (includes 12 suboffices) 2 positions vacant	9 Office Staff
Meat Insp. II also does compliance along with other duties.	2 Compliance Inspectors	2 Compliance Inspectors	10 Compliance Inspectors	4 Compliance Inspectors
4 Area Vets. II 1 Inplant Vet. I	5 Area Vets.	5 Area Vets.	10 Vet. III 6 Vet. II (1 Vet. II vacant) (1 Vet. III vacant)	1 Vet In Charge III 6 Field Vets II
8 Area Supvr. MI II 2 Inplant Supvr. MI II	0 Supervisors	9 District Supvr.	26 Regional Supvr.	1 Statewide Supvr.- MI V 2 Regional Supvr. MI (IV) 12 Area Supvr. MI III
81 Meat Insp. I	27 Meat Insp. I 20 Meat Insp. II <u>12</u> Meat Insp. III 59 Total	20 Meat Inspector I 41 Meat Insp. II <u>21</u> Meat Insp. III 82 Total	309 Meat Inspectors	110 Meat Insp. I <u>19</u> Meat Insp. II 129 Total
188 Insp. Plants <u>65</u> Custom Plants 253 Total	98 Insp. Plants <u>67</u> Custom Plants 165 Total	135 Insp. Plants <u>159</u> Exempt Plants 294 Total	533 Insp. Plants <u>186</u> Exempt Plants 719 Total	202 Insp. Plants <u>72</u> Custom Plants 274 Total

MEMORANDUM

August 13, 1976

TO: Special Committee on Agriculture and Livestock
 FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
 RE: Fee Schedule of Proposed Legislation Per
 Variable Frequency Large Capacity Scale
 Testing Program

Conclusion

The revenue produced from the proposed fee schedule will be sufficient to fund the program's operation. For FY 1978, the projected revenue is \$103,600 with projected program expenses of \$56,000.

Proposed Fees

The initial draft of the proposed bill provides for the annual collection of fees as follows: \$50 for the licensing of each large capacity scale service agency; \$10 for the licensing of each scale repairman; and not more than \$25 for the registration of each large capacity scale. The scale registration fee is to be set annually by the State Sealer. Listed below are the projected revenues for FY 1978. These revenue projections are based on the current number of scales, services agencies, the estimated number of repairmen, and a maximum scale registration fee of \$25.

<u>Fee</u>	<u>Amount of Fee</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Annual Revenue</u>
License Per Service Firm	\$50 per firm	23	\$1,150
License Per Repairman	\$10 per repairman	65	650
Registration of Scales	\$25 per scale	4,072	101,800
Total Projected Revenue			<u>\$103,600</u>

Program Costs

Operating costs for the large scale testing program are estimated to be \$52,000 for FY 1977. (See attachment.) Under preliminary estimates, the proposed legislation will require administrative and clerical activities to be adjusted to handle the new registration and licensing procedures while the number of inspections, certifications, and compliance reviews are expected to remain close to current levels.

Estimating a 7.5 percent rate of inflation, the FY 1978 projected budget would be \$56,000 exclusive of capital outlays for the purchase of new testing trucks.

ATTACHMENT I

FY 1977 PROPOSED BUDGET FOR LARGE SCALE TESTING PROGRAM

	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	
State Sealer (1/4 Time)	\$ 4,713		
Two Fieldmen	19,359		
Secretary (1/4 Time)	2,094		
Lab Metrologists (2 Days)	100		
Subtotal	<u>\$26,266</u>	<u>\$4,200</u>	<u>\$30,466</u>
Truck Repairs (2 Units)	\$ 3,270		
Private Car Mileage	2,584		
Gas, Oil Tires	7,500		
Subsistence	6,781		
Xerox (1/4 Time)	108		
Furniture (1/4 Time)	100		
Office Supplies (1/4 Time)	300		
Postage, Telephone (1/4 Time)	600		
Education Program	200		
Subtotal	<u>\$21,443</u>		<u>\$21,443</u>
Total Projected Program Costs			<u>\$51,909</u>
Depreciation Reserve for Test Truck Replacement	<u>\$ 8,000</u> Annually		<u>\$ 8,000</u>
Program Costs Plus Depreciation Reserve			<u>\$59,909</u>

ATTACHMENT II

COMPARISON OF PROJECTED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES
AND SCALE REGISTRATION REVENUE

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Revenue at Selected Fees for Registration of 4072 Scales</u>	
FY 1977	\$ 52,000	\$15 \$ 61,000
FY 1978	56,000	17 69,300
FY 1979	60,100	19 77,400
FY 1980	64,600	21 85,500
FY 1985	92,700	23 93,700
		25 101,800

August 8, 1976

Legislative Research Department
Room 545-N, Statehouse
Topeka, Ks 66612

Dear Sirs:

Due to circumstances beyond my control, I am unable to appear before the special committee on agriculture and livestock.

Had I been able to attend, I would have had these comments:

- (1) Slaughter plants being inspected under provisions of the Talmadge-Aiken Act must comply to the same standards of inspection as federally inspected plants.
- (2) Although conversion to total federal inspection would save the state money, it would not be a savings to the taxpayer as federal inspection workers receive higher wages and salaries.
- (3) If a conversion to federal inspection is made, what would become of present state inspection staff? Would they be given an option to become federal employees at their present establishment assignments or would they be required to transfer to another establishment or resign?

Please keep me posted on all future developments concerning this matter.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Glenn W. Coffield

Mr. Glenn W. Coffield
Thompson Poultry

GLC/wlc



"FRESH" FRYERS

THOMPSON POULTRY, INC.
P. O. Box 502
IOLA, KANSAS 66749



REDMOND & REDMOND
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
619 WEST DOUGLAS
WICHITA, KANSAS 67213

TELEPHONE
262-8361
AREA CODE 316

OWEN J. REDMOND, JR.
CHRISTOPHER J. REDMOND
CHRISTOPHER W. O'BRIEN
JAMES L. GULLEY

August 12, 1976

M E M O R A N D U M

State of Kansas
Special Committee on Agriculture
and Livestock of the Kansas Legislature
Room 514 - Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas

Attn: - Representative John H. Vogel, Chairman

Dear Sir:

At the present time this committee is considering a proposal to eliminate the inspection of meat and poultry on a state level and convert the inspection of such products to a strictly federal operation.

This memorandum is submitted in opposition of the elimination of state inspection.

The primary concern is the ability of small meat packing plants to meet the structural standards required by federal meat and poultry regulations. These standards are not applied under the present state inspection program. Costs to the smaller plants in Kansas for remodeling present facilities to comply with federal regulations under U.S.D.A. Handbook 191 would be unbearable. The cost of such a conversion is noted in the Memorandum of June 14th, 1976, from the Legislative Research Department to this Committee. This would probably result in the closing of the smaller plants, and larger plants would eventually control the entire industry. The only alternative to closing of the smaller plants would be conversion to custom plants which would limit their operation greatly.

Federal inspection would limit severely, if not totally eliminate, state involvement in the regulatory process of this industry. Agriculture is the leading industry in Kansas, and livestock and meat production are the largest segments of that industry. Federal inspection would put the federal government in control of that industry in Kansas. The only major advantage to federal inspection would be the


MEMORANDUM TO:
Special Committee on Agriculture and
Livestock of the Kansas Legislature
Page-2-

monetary savings to the state. In fiscal year 1976, the cost of the state meat inspection program was approximately \$.36 per person per year. The point to be considered is whether the costs saved by the conversion to federal inspection is worth the loss to the state of the control of its leading industry.

It is very conceivable that federal inspection would result in the unlawful selling of meat and poultry products by individuals who would be unable to meet federal facility standards. This would enhance the possibility of widespread exposure to disease such as trichinosis.

At the present time in Kansas there are six meat packing plants operating under the Talmadge-Aiken Act. Under this act, the plants are federally registered, but inspection is done through the State Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this act is to avoid duplication of functions, facilities, and personnel, and attain close coordination and greater effectiveness and economy in the administration of federal and state laws. It appears to have accomplished that purpose.

It is recommended that the State retain its present state meat inspection program including the six Talmadge-Aiken plants, or abandon all state inspections of meat.

Respectfully Submitted,

REDMOND & REDMOND
Attorneys at Law
619 West Douglas
Wichita, Kansas 67213